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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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Labor Council Refuses To Vote Defiance of A. F. of L. Mandate

Resolutions which would have committed the San Francisco Labor Council to defiance of the American Federation of Labor in its program of ousting of Committee for Industrial Organization unions from the A. F. of L. were filed at last week's meeting of the Labor Council after a long and acrimonious struggle. The vote was 222 to 114.

The vote was taken to mean that any effort to forestall the action of the parent body by refusing to comply with "orders" which have not been issued was "out."

The session of the Council last Friday night probably will go down in its history as one of the most tumultuous and at the same time the most dramatic meetings of that body ever held. From the time the gavel of President Jack Shelley fell to call the meeting to order, at 8:45 p. m., until its adjournment at 2 a. m., the most intense interest and even excitement prevailed. More than five hundred delegates were present as the meeting opened. Owing to the protracted debate many left before adjournment in the early hours of the morning.

The occasion was the attempt on the part of the International Longshoremen's Union to forestall anticipated action of the American Federation of Labor in demanding the expulsion of all unions affiliated with the Council which had transferred their allegiance to the Committee for Industrial Organization, composed of unions which, under the leadership of John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, had set up the organization which is considered dual to the A. F. of L.

The fight was precipitated by the introduction by delegates of the Longshoremen's Union of resolutions previously adopted by that organization which would officially align the Council against the mandate of President Green of the A. F. of L. for the expulsion of C. I. O. unions from the Council, should it be issued.

UNWIELDY CROWD THRONGS TEMPLE

Great publicity had been given to the fact that the I. L. A. would demand a show-down on the resolutions at Friday night's meeting. As a result, for an hour or more before the scheduled hour for the Council meeting the halls and lobbies of the Labor Temple were crowded with a dense mass of persons eager to occupy the very limited space in the hall set aside for visitors. In addition, one other large meeting of an individual union was being held. So numerous was the crowd, which extended out to the street and was so insistent on gaining entrance to the Council hall that threats were made to burst open the doors, that it became necessary to admit the delegates through the rear door and basement. Even this precaution was not sufficient to deter the would-be spectators, many of whom were boosted through the windows.

The crowd was noisy, and indulged in singing of songs and shouting and stamping to such an extent that it was impossible to proceed with the meeting.

So great was the chaos that the Council adopted a motion to appoint a committee to remonstrate with the crowd. Harry Bridges was named chairman of the committee, and succeeded after a few words of admonition in inducing the demonstrators to disperse.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

When order had been obtained the Council proceeded to business. The resolutions were introduced, and Harry Bridges, Pacific Coast district president of the I. L. A., moved their adoption. The motion was seconded and the matter was before the Council, with scores of delegates demanding recognition and the chair finding it extremely difficult to maintain order. Delegate George Kidwell offered an amendment providing for reference to a committee, and Delegate John P. McLaughlin moved to file the resolutions.

The substance of the resolutions and the further various parliamentary moves during their consideration will be found in the official minutes of the Council on page ten of this issue.

Bridges led the fight for adoption of the resolutions. In urging that any ouster order from the A. F. of L. executive council be submitted to members of all unions affiliated with the Labor Council, he declared:

"WE'LL GET IT NEXT FRIDAY"

"This Council is not the labor movement. The members of the unions are the labor movement. We're not going to avoid this question. If we don't get it tonight, we'll get it next Friday night. We can't dodge it.

"As soon as they hem you in, it will come. If the membership of the American Federation of Labor had the deciding vote in these questions we wouldn't need this resolution. But we haven't. The resolutions do not express defiance of the A. F. of L. They express defiance of six or seven men."

The problem would be solved if all labor councils in the country would take such a position and force a democratic vote of union members, Bridges said.

MUST GET TOGETHER

Some delegates objected to what they termed an attempt to carry the fight "from the bottom to the top." Among these was Andrew Gallagher, delegate from the Photo-Engravers' Union, who said:

"Wait until they bring the fight to us. I don't admit there can not be a meeting of minds in this

(Continued on Page Two)

Ford Strike Concluded

Partial resumption of assembly work at the Ford plant at Richmond was started Monday last as service department and office workers returned to the job.

Nearly 200 employees returned to the plant and company officials predicted capacity production, with full crew of 1800 workers, within the next ten days.

Picket lines were withdrawn Sunday night, after the union, by a 5 to 1 majority, accepted the agreement to end the twelve-day strike. The agreement under which work was resumed provides for negotiations on the union's demands within the next ten days in the presence of a Regional Labor Board representative.

State Federation Will Enroll Cannery Workers Of Northern California

By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR
Secretary California State Federation of Labor

The California State Federation of Labor will no longer stand by and watch the increasing and deliberate attempts to confuse and prevent the settlement of issues between cannery workers and their employers in this state. The rights of thousands of workers are being pushed around by unauthorized leaders, many of whom are sincere in their intentions, but others of whom are striving to accomplish one thing only—the breakdown of negotiations and the destruction of industrial peace.

The workers in the canneries are being organized under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, and its representative is the California State Federation of Labor. Thousands of cannery workers have already joined cannery workers' unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in the counties of Sacramento, San Joaquin and Stanislaus. Other thousands are desirous of joining unions in the counties of Alameda, Santa Clara, Solano, Contra Costa and elsewhere.

SUBVERSIVE OPPOSITION

The organizing program of the California State Federation of Labor extends from Oroville in the north to Visalia in the south. Opposition to this program comes from persons opposed to the principles of the American Federation of Labor. Every effort is being made to mislead and confuse the workers.

The time has come for decisive action, and the California State Federation of Labor has acted and will continue to do so. Workers who have affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and who are seeking such affiliation are entitled to have a voice through their own representatives in any negotiations that are conducted to fix wages, hours and working conditions in the canning industry. The California State Federation of Labor is determined that their rights shall be respected and enforced.

TO ENROLL 100,000 WORKERS

At the time of the Stockton disturbance Governor Frank F. Merriam of the state of California stressed the importance to the entire state of settling issues in the canning industry peacefully and promptly in order that the crops of California would not be lost to the farmers. Because of piecemeal efforts, proper progress has not been made in this direction.

Under the guidance of the California State Federation of Labor nearly 100,000 cannery workers will shortly be enrolled in unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The canners of the state as a whole must deal with this great body of workers as a whole through their representatives. The California State Federation of Labor has served notice on the California canneries to that effect. It has demanded that the employers meet this issue squarely and without delay.

It has called for a prompt reply and will insist on having it.

Defiance of A. F. of L. Voted Down by Council

(Continued from Page One)

dispute. We must force Lewis and Green to get together.

"And they are not very far apart now. The A. F. of L. has recently amended its stand on craft and industrial unionism. The A. F. of L. is now organizing along industrial lines .The only question that now remains is, after the workers are organized in that way in mass production industries, shall they be divided up among craft unions?" Gallagher also urged that the proponents withdraw the resolutions.

George Kidwell, delegate from the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, said: "I believe that eventually this whole problem will have to be submitted to some sort of a referendum of union members. Our position should be that we should indicate to the A. F. of L. that it would be hard to oust local unions from this Council."

Delegate William Urmy of the Electrical Workers made urgent appeal that the resolutions be filed, and cited the rapid advance made by his own organization under the A. F. of L. banner.

John F. Shelley, Labor Council president, urged the delegates to refer the resolution to a committee, which would formulate a policy on the matter of expulsion of unions for submission to referendum if such orders should be received.

"I believe there is room for both the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. in the labor movement, room for both craft and industrial unionism," he said. "But I don't approve of carrying the fight from this end to the top."

He warned the delegates that a split in labor would be extremely dangerous at this time and declared that he knew of a move by "banking and other interests" to inaugurate an "open shop" campaign.

"NO ROOM FOR C. I. O. HERE"

Fred West of the Window Cleaners' Union emphatically declared there was no room in San Francisco for the C. I. O. to organize industrially.

"There is only room for the C. I. O. to come in here on a dual union basis and that is what they are doing," he said. "They are doing it in Los Angeles and trying it here.

"There are no basic industries on the Pacific Coast that are unorganized as there are in the East and in other parts of the country, except for agriculture.

"Therefore the only thing the C. I. O. can do out here is to organize dual unions."

Adoption of the motion by McLaughlin of the Teamsters' Union to file the resolutions was made by roll call vote, putting each delegate on record, after about six hours' debate on the subject matter of the resolutions themselves and various amendments which would have sent the resolutions to a "policy" committee for study and action.

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Seven Subjects on I. L. O. Agenda— McGrady Heads U. S. Delegates

With a full delegation of representatives from the United States present, the twenty-third meeting of the International Labor Organization opened in Geneva, Switzerland, on June 3, to be in session three weeks. About 400 delegates and advisers, representing most of the sixty-two nations having membership in the I. L. O., assembled for the opening meeting.

Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor and former legislative committeeman of the American Federation of Labor, heads the United States delegation. Miss Grace Abbott, former head of the United States Children's Bureau, is the other United States government delegate. Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the board of the New England Power Association, represents the employers of the United States, and Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, represents the workers. They are assisted by a small staff of experts, or advisers.

HINT FOR CAREFUL DRIVING

A man walking through a dark room invariably slows his steps and feels his way with increased caution. A motorist going around a curve or over the crest of a hill should do exactly the same for exactly the same reason—his vision is obstructed and he can't see where he is going.

C. I. O. Unions Ousted

The Chicago Federation of Labor on Sunday last expelled twenty-seven local units affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The ousted locals claim 20,000 of Chicago's 300,000 union workers. They are thirteen locals of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, eleven of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, and one each of the International Rubber Workers, Amalgamated Associations of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the Fur Workers.

"Spare and have is better than spend and crave" —Benjamin Franklin

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Steel Strike Pickets Are Now Marking Time

Pickets pacing a 500-mile front where at least 72,000 men are idle in the nation's greatest manufacturing industry was a feature of the great steel strike this week.

Companies and strikers locked horns on the union's "strike or starve" strategy designed to remove a few thousand men remaining in the mills.

With little apparent prospect for settlement, figures indicated a loss of at least $2 340,000 weekly in wages. The basic wage for northern steel mill workers is $5 a day for five eight-hour days, with time and a half for the sixth day, which virtually all mills have been utilizing to keep abreast of orders, unequaled since 1929.

The three companies involved—Republic Steel Corporation, Youngstown Sheet and Tube and Inland Steel—were losing at the rate of $1,189,384 a week on the basis of their first quarter earnings this year.

The three companies reported net profits of $15,461,861 for the first three months this year, and their operations have continued into the spring at about the same level, steel men said.

The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee has tightened its strike strategy in all six states affected in an effort to drive remaining workers from the mills and shut all the plants of the companies from which the union is seeking signed bargaining contracts.

Republic, which, with the other companies, has contended a signed contract was unnecessary and that it would lead to a closed shop, lost 300 workmen in one day.

A Republic Steel official requested the Postoffice Department to provide "suitable escort" for mail trucks that have been halted at plant gates for examination. This action came after Republic's disclosure that it had used airplanes to drop food to strikebound plants.

In the Chicago area pickets marked time after the fighting with police, in which five were killed and many injured. Van A. Bittner, S. W. O. C. director there, charged Republic was using "every un-American means possible" to break the strike.

Unemployment Reserves Board Calls on Employers for Records

The California Unemployment Reserves Commission has called on employers subject to the Unemployment Reserves Act for their 1936 payroll records, the first quarter of 1937, and each quarter thereafter. Employers have until July 15 to furnish the information. "This information is necessary," said Carl L. Hyde, executive director, "to permit the commission to pay accurate benefits after January 1, 1938.

The commission urged all employers subject to the act, more than 20,000, to furnish the information as soon as possible. In the future payroll data will be supplied quarterly, which will eliminate the necessity of severance reports.

Industrial security can be maintained through the purchase of union-made goods and the patronizing of union services.

We Don't Patronize
SATURDAY EVENING POST
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN
These publications are unfair to Organized Labor. Their managements refuse to deal with the Printing Trades Unions and their employees are not connected with the Labor Movement.
Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco

Negotiations Resumed In Local Hotel Strike

With the resumption of negotiations, prospects for the settlement of the hotel strike looked brighter this week than they have for some time since the beginning of the strike.

Repudiation of past agreements by the hotel owners made it necessary for both sides to start negotiations from scratch. The hotel owners had previously agreed to give the forty-hour week and preferential hiring to all but 150 so-called confidential employees. This concession was made in the agreement of April 30, the day before the strike was called.

With the introduction of a new negotiating committee consisting of the financial interests behind the hotels, this agreement was denied. Hotel owners refused to acknowledge it beyond the statement that there had been some "conversation" to that effect.

A discussion of all issues involved in the strike became the basis of the new negotiations which opened this week. The unions agreed to consider a new set of proposals to be submitted to the striking memberships, covering all issues.

The morale of the strikers was described by leaders as unusually strong and enthusiastic.

"We are going to stick together," Walter Cowan, president of the Joint Board of Culinary Workers, said. "We all walked out together—cooks, waiters, bartenders, waitresses, dishwashers, clerks and office employees—and we are going to stay out together."

A reluctance on the part of hotel owners to recognize the collective bargaining rights of the white collar workers was still noticeable, members of the negotiating committee said.

"The Truth About the Hotel Strike" is the title of a pamphlet prepared and circulated by the Joint Board of Culinary Workers. The pamphlet tells of conditions in the hotels before the strike, outlines the unions' position and gives the financial set-up behind the hotels.

Returning from Cleveland, where he attended the executive board meeting of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International, Hugo Ernst, secretary of the Joint Board, reported 100 per cent support of the International.

Many Workers Confused as to Eligibility for Old-Age Benefits

Field representatives of unemployment compensation and federal old-age benefits have been instructed to inform persons over 65 years of age that their application for social security account numbers is for records of unemployment compensation only.

This announcement was made by Carl L. Hyde, executive director of the State Department of Employment, and Richard M. Neustadt, regional director of the Social Security Board, whose offices are in San Francisco.

"Some confusion exists," Neustadt said, "among those persons over 65 who on instructions from the Social Security Board in Washington applied for social security cards.

"Many believe this application entitles them to old-age benefits, when, in reality, they were instructed to apply for purposes of unemployment compensation record-keeping only."

Hyde pointed out that the Department of Employment, which will pay benefits to the subject unemployed after January 1, 1938, is anxious that every worker, no matter what his age, obtain a social security card to assist in simplifying the wage records of the department.

C. I. O. AIDS JAILED

Superior Court Judge Arthur Chapman at Lewiston, Me., has sentenced nine Committee for Industrial Organization aids in the Lewiston-Auburn shoe strike to five months in jail and fined then $100 and costs each. They were convicted of conspiring to injure the business of the Charles Cushman Company.

HORNBLOWER BILL KILLED

Among the measures which failed of passage at the recent legislative session was that by Assemblyman Hornblower of San Francisco, which would have given to private schools the privilege of free text books now enjoyed by the public schools. Opposition was registered by the State Department of Public Instruction, the California Teachers' Association and others.

Gregg's Slayer Is Free

Policeman William H. Redding, slayer of Longshoreman Norman ("Big Bill") Gregg in San Pedro two weeks ago, is a free man, but the longshoremen's friends plan to make "another Mooney case" of the affair, according to a Los Angeles dispatch.

A murder complaint against Redding was dismissed upon request of the district attorney's office and over the strenuous objections of counsel for the International Longshoremen's Association.

Alexander H. Schullman, attorney for the I. L. A., said: "Organized labor will not let the matter rest here; this is apt to be another Mooney case.

"The I. L. A. has decided to hold a yearly memorial to Gregg and will send a delegation to the district attorney and the grand jury every year on the anniversary of the killing until a district attorney independent enough to bring the case into open court is found—or until Redding's death."

Schullman said he would appeal to Attorney General U. S. Webb to go over District Attorney Buron Fitts' head and prosecute the policeman.

Gregg was killed during an argument in a waterfront cafe.

No code protects workers like the union label.

Plans Drive for Bill To Ban Child Labor

A coalition drive to enact legislation banning child labor at this session of Congress and to delay action on the remainder of President Roosevelt's minimum wage and maximum hour bill until Congress meets again next January, was given new impetus this week by Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire.

Bridges offered an amendment to the wages-and-hours bill now before a joint Senate-House committee which would eliminate provisions banning the use of child labor in products moving in interstate commerce. Then he introduced a bill to outlaw child labor.

Administration leaders have indicated that, despite growing opposition in some quarters to the Labor Reform bill, they intend to try and pass it at this session. The joint congressional committee planned to conclude hearings early next week.

The measure has been indorsed by a group of federal officials headed by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and approved in principle by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O.

UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASES

Unemployment in the United States declined in April to 6,981,000, lowest for any month since the summer of 1931, the National Industrial Conference Board, a research organization sponsored by business corporations, reports. The April drop amounted to more than 500,000 and brought the decline since January to about 1,400,000.

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Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1937

The San Pedro Killing

The killing of Norman W. Gregg, a longshoreman of San Pedro, by a policeman, seems to have been utterly uncalled for, despite the fact that the killer has been exonerated by a coroner's jury and the district attorney's office. Gregg had committed a misdemeanor, according to the police; according to witnesses he was acting as a peacemaker in a quarrel between a woman and a man. Be that as it may, and in spite of the officer's statement that Gregg was beating him with his (the officer's) club, the evidence seems to be otherwise. An account in the Los Angeles "Citizen" says:

". . . . Bill (Gregg) got the keys to his car, got in it and tried to drive away, but the officer ordered him to stop. One witness four feet behind the car and another eight or nine feet from Bill said they saw Bill get out of the car and said he had no time to put his hands in his pockets. Bill stepped toward the officer, his hands down at his sides and open. Two witnesses did not hear the officer say anything, although I know he says he ordered Bill not to take one step or he would shoot.

"Bill stepped toward the officer and Officer Redding carried out instructions, said to have been given to 'Shoot! and shoot to kill!' There were three shots and two took effect. Bill died within five or ten minutes."

It has become all too common for officers of the law to use firearms without warrant. In a man to man contest the officer has a superior advantage over his opponent—the authority of the law and a deadly club. He is not warranted in using a pistol except where life is in danger. In this case there can be no claim of hazard to his life.

All of which suggests that before firearms are issued to officers of the law more care should be exercised to see that men of quick temper and lack of judgment should no more be entrusted with firearms than should any other irresponsible person. This case requires more investigation.

Robert Johnson, an important manufacturer "who has tried out the policies of the wage and hour bill in his factories for years, and found that they work, "gave some interesting testimony before a joint congressional committee on the President's wage and hour bill. "When we went on the five-day week," he said, "attendance at night schools among the working force increased 1000 per cent; and demands on the library multiplied many fold. Scores and hundreds of workers built themselves little shacks by lake or sea shore or woods and took their families there week-ends through the warm season." This is a mighty good answer to the objectors who inquire as to what the workers will do with their increased leisure should the administration bill become law.

The Chicago Massacre

The events in Chicago on Sunday, May 4, when six workers were ruthlessly shot and killed and scores of others wounded by police officers naturally has aroused anger and resentment throughout the nation. As the facts have become quite well known, there appears to have been no excuse for these deaths. John L. Lewis expresses the horror and resentment of organized labor generally in the following statement:

"The brutal massacre of the Chicago steel workers is a blot on the national conscience. They were unarmed. The killing took place on the open prairie, six blocks from the gate of the sacred property of the Republic Steel Company. Six men were killed, a hundred others were shot, gassed and clubbed. Not a single policeman was shot. Those who were injured suffered from the naked hands of men who were fighting for their lives against armed killers.

"The nation knows the Chicago police force is corrupt. It is the same force that for years has protected the hoodlum and the thug. It now aids the Republic Steel Company. The company and the police force are guilty of planned murder.

"Somewhere in this nation should be a force strong enough to bring these uniformed killers and their co-conspirators to justice. Somewhere in this nation should be a force greater than a steel company. Somewhere in this nation should be enough earnest and honest citizens to compel action by the federal and state authorities.

"Can it be true that striking workmen may be shot at will by the very agents of the law? Is the blood of our American workers less valuable than that in Spain for which we weep? Is labor to be protected or is it to be butchered? The answer is important, both to labor and America."

Tax Dodging and Share Croppers

No President ever tried to supply a longer felt public want than President Roosevelt in his message demanding that tax dodging "by a minority of very rich men" be stopped, says an I. L. N. S. writer.

The cases which the President gave in his message, and cited by Secretary Morgenthau in the letter transmitted with the message, show that there has been a great outburst of tax evasion in recent years. But the doctrine that it is a mark of cleverness to cheat the government out of its just dues is a very old and firmly held dogma of Wall Street.

With tax dodging stopped, something might even be done for the share-croppers, who at present are at the bottom of the economic ladder. Much has been said about their plight. Dr. John H. Gray, an economist of international reputation, recently said to a writer on the labor press:

"I have seen all the worst city slums from Constantinople to San Francisco. I have been through them and studied them. I have lived among the peasantry of the poorest countries in Europe. But never in any other country or in the worst slums here have I seen as much poverty, suffering, want, rags, hunger, degradation and misery as among the share-croppers of Arkansas and Mississippi, and the wagon coal miners of Tennessee."

The "new deal" hasn't finished its work. It's just begun.

Senator George W. Norris says that there are still oustanding fifty-six injunctions issued by federal courts at the request of private utilities to hamper federal power development. This is one of the dirtier tricks of utility barons which Congress ought to abolish without delay.

If President Roosevelt can stop tax dodging by Liberty League members and their millionaire pals he won't need to pare relief to balance the budget.

Obeying Union Rules

The obligation which individuals take when they join a labor union to obey its rules and regulations is equally important as the obligations which unions take to faithfully observe agreements made with employers.

One of the major purposes of every union is to fix minimum wage scales for its members, and no union member is permitted to work for less than the scale without special permission from the union, which is very rarely given. This rule is necessary to preserve union rates.

Occasionally a few scale chiselers operate within union ranks. When this occurs drastic action is necessary by loyal union members and officials to preserve the union rates and protect the living standards based on those rates.

Local Number 47 of the American Federation of Musicians, in Los Angeles, recently had several cases of this sort to deal with. Out of a membership of 4680 there were twenty-seven union members who were charged with violating union rules by playing "side line" engagements in independent motion picture studios for less than the union scale.

The board of directors of the union gave the men a fair trial, found them guilty of scale cutting, and assessed the following penalties:

"Contractor, expulsion and $500 fine; two members, $100 fines; eight members, $75 fines; three members, $50 fine; one member, $35 fine; 12 members, $25 fines."

In commenting on these penalties the president of the union said they should impress the members with the necessity of upholding their obligations by "square actions" in line with the laws, rules, price lists and other requirements of the union. "We trust," he added, "that this is the final case wherein our members may find themselves penalized for unethical activities in the motion picture studios, and that they will profit in experience by the conclusions reached in this case."

How's This for Financing?

Eugene G. Grace, head of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, owns just twelve shares of that corporation's stock in his own right.

This was brought out at a Senate hearing on the bill requiring all corporations doing interstate business to take out federal licenses.

Though Grace owns only twelve shares of Bethlehem stock in his own right, 67,500 shares have been "allotted" to him by the corporation which he controls. He owes the corporation about $5,000,000 on these shares; and until they are paid for the shares are held by three trustees.

Even the experience-toughened senators at the hearing gasped a little when they were told that Eugene G. Grace was one of those trustees, and that the other two were virtually his servants.

The cynical expression of J. P. Morgan, multi-millionaire banker, that "Anyone has a right to do anything as long as the law does not say it is wrong," is the creed of rogues. Even such gentry will not attempt to disguise their rascality with such a flimsy screen. "I object strenuously," he told reporters, "to treating income tax evasion as a moral issue." And so he feels perfectly serene about his evasion of income taxes for three years, while the government resorted to nuisance taxes levied on poor and rich alike to make up revenue deficits. "Moral issue" or not, it sounds like plain robbery.

It would be well if the various nations in common counsel and endeavor strove to promote a healthy economic co-operation by prudent pacts and institutions, since in economic matters they are largely dependent one upon the other, and need one another's help.—Pope Pius XI.

Revenue Revision Now

Holding that "the chief reliance of the federal government for revenue should be upon direct taxes—that is, on personal and corporation income taxes, including taxes on excess profits, gifts and estates," the People's Lobby, whose honorary president is John Dewey, has sent out a circular entitled, "Statement on Revenue Revision Now," which is signed by hundreds of leaders in church, education, labor, farm and consumers' organizations. The necessity for tax revision "now" is "emphasized by the introduction in Congress of a resolution extending nuisance taxes for two years." The statement follows:

"The repeal or heavy reduction of taxes on consumption, and heavier taxation of personal and corporate income, of estates and gifts, and of land values, is an immediate imperative method of redistributing the national income and increasing the flagging purchasing power of the masses.

"This is one of the urgent issues of the present Congress, in which efforts will almost certainly be made to reduce standards of relief, and to turn many thousands of destitute people off the relief rolls.

"The federal government should not only substitute increased taxes upon ability to pay and values created socially, for consumption taxes, but should make grants for relief and extension of federal credit to state and local governments, contingent upon their adopting similar principles in their taxation systems.

"The United States Department of Commerce ('National Income of the U. S. 1929-35') states the national income paid out in 1935 was $53,875,000,000.

"The Bureau of Internal Revenue in its preliminary report, 'Statistics of Income for 1935,' states that the total income of the 480,799 persons reporting net incomes in 1935 of over $5000 was $7 005,671,000, of which $2,618,901,000—37.4 per cent—was from ownership or control of property.

"This income class was subject to federal income taxes and surtaxes on this income of only $609,353,000—or 10.2 per cent of their net income.

"After paying all direct taxes, these families had left $5,332,000,000.

"Admirable as is the principle of taxing corporation profits progressively and taxing undistributed corporation surpluses to encourage distribution of profits, the largest revenue will be obtained for the federal government, and the principle of progressive taxation will be best served only by progressive personal income taxes.

"We believe that with the reduction or elimination of federal taxes on consumption, such as excise, gasoline and admission taxes, the exemption for the income tax should be reduced, and that surtaxes should start at not over $3000 and be rapidly progressive.

"Issuance of tax-exempt bonds should be stopped, and income from such federal bonds outstanding should be taxed as part of all income received.

"The exemption for the inheritance tax should be reduced.

"The chief reliance of the federal government for revenue should be upon direct taxes—that is, on personal and corporation income taxes, including taxes on excess profits, gifts and estates.

"These taxes can be increased to permit a fiscal policy which safeguards the government's credit and still permits a large extension of expenditures for social services, relief and education, without undue taxation of those with low incomes."

SCALE OF PLUMBERS' AUXILIARY

An agreement between the Northern California Plumbing and Heating Wholesalers' Association, representing nineteen wholesale firms, and Plumbing, Heating, Piping and Sprinkler Fitting Supply House Workers' Auxiliary to Plumbers' Union No. 442, was submitted by Delegate Spalding to the Building Trades Council last week. The agreement, which has been adopted unanimously by the association and the union, provides for the closed union shop and wage increases of 30 per cent, with a minimum hourly rate of $1.10 for shipping clerks, and a 70-cent hourly minimum for the lowest classifications. Further provision is made for a forty-hour week, with time and a half for all overtime, together with stipulations covering vacation periods. The council indorsed the agreement.

Senator Bob LaFollette

Robert Marion LaFollette was elected senator from Wisconsin September 29, 1925, when he was barely old enough to meet the 30 years required by the Constitution for that place. There was nothing juvenile about him, even then. His father had made a business of discussing public questions with his boys, and both Bob and Phil sat with Dad in deep political conferences before they were out of short pants.

The son of a famous father has an extra hard job. He was a factor in the Senate from the day he was sworn in; and he has grown steadily. His civil liberties investigation ranks with the great Senate inquiries, and has put a notable crimp in the industrial spy business.

Personally Bob is short, stocky and dark. He looks so dark that you wonder why he doesn't wear a pointed beard and gesture more with his hands. He has all of his father's fondness for facts, facts, and more facts; but even Bob LaFollette can't pull the truth out of some of those guys. It isn't in 'em.

SOUR NOTE IN FASCIST BAND?

Miss Elizabeth McKenzie, correspondent for the London "News-Chronicle" in Rome, has been ordered to leave Italy as a result of the "general tone" of her correspondence.

Comment and Criticism

(I. L. N. S.)

Today there are about six million members of organized labor—six million, in two camps—two main camps. Minorities are found outside of the major camps.

An organized total of some ten millions is possible within a matter of months, and the stronger the two main groups grow, the more confused the situation will become.

Six months ago there seemed possibilities that peace could be engineered. But that's washed up—gone with the summer breezes, probably to where the woodbine twineth, which is a place nobody ever exactly located. No peace is on the edge of the skyline today.

* * *

Some day there may be a reuniting. For some unknown reason two years is the period generally selected as the probable waiting time. It won't be just a waiting time—it will be a fighting time. A lot of broken heads are likely to result. A lot of hates already have grown up.

Some say it all makes for liveliness, for thinking, for a desire to get somewhere, for more of that commodity called militancy. But meanwhile everybody says it's too bad.

It's too bad, but it seems it has to be. And those who today get in the road of the conflict will get no thanks from anywhere. So, it seems, it has to be.

* * *

Meanwhile the purge of A. F. of L. ranks is on. Central bodies and state federations are being purged of C. I. O. local unions—all A. F. of L. groups in one camp, all C. I. O. groups in the other.

NOBODY WITH A LEG IN EACH CAMP—not any more.

And yet it is one of the peculiarities of the situation that a lot of co-operation across the fence is to be observed around the country. There are some who refuse to fight—up to this time, anyway.

What that means remains to be seen. But, by and large, it is war today, as it hasn't been up to this date. More vigorous war seems in store. The command goes down the line that there is to be no compromising, that there is to be war.

Strange how union membership grows on this foundation of internal struggle.

* * *

One of these days the C. I. O. will have a convention, pick a name for itself, adopt a constitution and go into business as a federation. What will be its name? How closely will it follow the A. F. of L. form of federation? Will there be an entirely new form of grouping brought into the labor picture?

The next few weeks are so full of possibilities that many a labor man will have a headache trying to keep track of his own movement and what is expected of him. The next few weeks are making history that will affect all industry. It is surprising how calm everybody is about it.

More than that, it is a surprising world we live in, and so maybe it isn't surprising after all that the outlook toward this special problem should be so surprising.

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SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

President's Wage Bill Discussed by Economist

If the President's wage-hour bill fixes a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour and a maximum work-week of forty hours it will probably raise the wages of about three million workers and shorten the working hours of perhaps six million, and it should cause the re-employment of 1,500,000 others, says a Scripps-Howard dispatch from Washington.

The joint congressional committee studying the legislation received those estimates from Leon Henderson, economic advisor to W.P.A.

Henderson based his estimates on the probability that the bill would cover only manufacturing industries, mining, transportation and public utilities. He believes workers in distribution and service industries and state, local and federal employees, as well as those who work for themselves, will be excluded.

Not All Labor Included

This means that of 34,100,000 persons now employed in industry only twelve million would be covered by the bill.

Henderson's estimate that three million of these workers are now receiving less than 40 cents an hour was a guess. But his estimate of six million now working more than forty hours a week was based on data of the bureau of labor statistics.

The bureau recently studied sixteen manufacturing industries and found that all had lengthened hours of workers instead of adding new employees as prosperity returned and production increased.

Mr. Henderson estimated that 650,000 additional workers would have been employed in manufacturing industries alone in the year following N.R.A., if code standards had been adhered to.

At his suggestion the joint committee took steps to request that Secretary of Commerce Roper submit an extensive report on wages, hours and labor conditions prepared in the last days of N.R.A. The report has never been made public.

N. A. M. Uses Old Tactics

The National Association of Manufacturers began distributing to members a "special news letter" relating to the progress of the administration's wage-hour bill. The first issue suggests, among other things, that the bill would apply federal regulation even to retail trades, household employees and to small businesses.

The letter also emphasizes that the proposed labor standards board could "kick out" or "ignore" any recommendations of advisory committees which would include employer representatives.

It also notes that only sixteen of the thirty-five members of the House and Senate labor committees were present when the hearing opened.

A. F. of L. to Propose Amendments

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, at its recent session in Cincinnati, voted to urge constructive amendments to President Roosevelt's proposed legislation fixing maximum hours and minimum wages. The council favored amendments to make the wage and hour standards fixed by any collective bargaining agency, in an industry where the annual earnings are less than $1200, the standard for the whole industry.

A. F. of L. President Green, discussing the Roosevelt bill, said his organization would approve the proposed wage and hour board's standards in the industries where there is no collective bargaining.

Green thought the A. F. of L. amendment proposal would promote collective bargaining, inasmuch as the bill allows the board to examine employers' records. He said employers "would rather bargain with employees than have government officials studying their private records."

Maritime Federation Meeting in Portland

Meeting in Portland, Ore., this week is the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, composed of delegates from the Pacific Coast states and British Columbia, representing probably 40,000 members.

The subject uppermost in the minds of the delegates is the question of affiliating with the Committee for Industrial Organization, as opposed to the American Federation of Labor. The press dispatches indicate that the convention will vote affiliation with the Lewis organization.

"An emotional appeal" by Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's district of the Pacific Coast, to the 126 delegates who represent the key maritime unions, "sounded the war cry for the C. I. O.," according to the Associated Press. Bridges said to reporters later:

"My union has instructed me to introduce the C. I. O. resolution the first thing. I'm going to introduce the resolution the first thing, and do my best to have it adopted. It (the Federation) then would refer the question to a referendum vote. The mass unions are for C. I. O. It is going to sweep the West Coast."

President William Fischer of the Federation, however, appeared to be not so sure. He predicted that the convention would last ten days and he doubted that any early action would be taken on any controversial subject.

Gulf Longshoremen See C. I. O. As "Threat" to Legitimate Labor

Condemning the Committee for Industrial Organization as a "subversive group," the Gulf Coast district of the International Longshoremen's Association, in convention at Lake Charles, La., reaffirmed its American Federation of Labor affiliation. A resolution criticized the C. I. O. as a "dire threat to legitimate international labor unions." It dedicated the I. L. A. policy to "'purging its ranks of both communists and any membership that advocates the principles of the C. I. O."

The industrial organization committee, the resolution said, is founded on "the same principles as those of the now defunct Industrial Workers of the World and the Maritime Federation."

FEDERAL SYMPHONY

On Monday, June 14, at the Alcazar Theater (8:20 p. m.) the Federal Symphony of San Francisco will welcome as guest conductor Dr. Alois Reiser, and as guest soloist Alfred Keller, violinist. Keller will play the Concerto in D Major of Beethoven. Reiser opens the first half of the program with the Fifth Symphony of Tschaikowsky. On the second half the Overture to "Oberon" of Weber; Beethoven's concerto in D Major and "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" of Dukas conclude the music for Monday night.

In the Richmond

Some of the markets in this San Francisco neighborhood have been soliciting patronage through the use of price bulletins, or "broadsides," the printing of which was done under non-union conditions.

Mr. and Mrs. Fair-Minded Citizens

Will you aid the organized printing trades (and their employers, who maintain standard working conditions) by demanding the Union Label on printed matter that comes to your home?

Your Patronage

Can be used to stamp out all price chiselers. Do you know that some of the market printing has been produced outside of San Francisco? Ask your market owner how much of his own business comes from non-residents. The Union Label on printing identifies the city where the work was produced.

The Label SAN FRANCISCO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

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Convincing Testimony On Black-Connery Bill

By GEORGE L. KNAPP

The joint Labor Committee of House and Senate put on an all-star cast in its hearings on the Black-Connery wage and hour bill. Robert H. Jackson, assistant attorney general, came, and by his statement as well as his coming showed that the Roosevelt administration has just begun to fight for our one-third of submerged population who never seem absent from the President's mind. Robert Johnson, manufacturer of surgical dressings, who has tried out the policies of the wage and hour bill in his factories for years, and found that they work, followed.

Either witness would have made it a notable hearing. Together, they made it unexampled in the writer's experience.

Johnson, president of a company employing more than 5000 workers, urged a $16 a week minimum wage and a maximum forty-hour week in all industry, with steady and orderly progress toward the 30-hour week, which he believes essential, and an immediate trial in some industries.

Suggests Three Codes

"Let the board which this bill will create establish three codes," he suggested: "Code A, modern, thirty hours a week; code B, semi-modern, thirty-five hours, and Code C, for backward industries, forty hours."

"The speeding up of industry, in which I believe," he said, "makes too great demands on the vitality of men to be kept up for eight hours."

Asked what people would do with their new leisure, he laughed.

"When we went on the five-day week," he said, "many good people told me that it meant two Saturday night sprees. We found that for those who went on sprees Saturday night was pushed forward to Friday night; the man had Saturday for recovery as well as Sunday for rest, and it worked better.

Leisure Aids Education

"But they were a small minority. I have many friends among saloon keepers; and they complained bitterly to me that so many people were taking trips on the prolonged week-ends that liquor sales had dropped heavily."

Johnson went on to say that with the shorter hours attendance at night schools among the working force increased 1000 per cent; and demands on the library multiplied many fold. Scores and hundreds of workers built themselves little shacks by lake or seashore or woods, and took their families there week-ends all through the warm season.

He estimated that the thirty-hour week would enable industry to absorb from 10 000,000 to 12,-000,000 workers—"just about the number that you will need to absorb by the time you can make such a change."

He said that a minimum wage of $16 probably would raise the pay of three or four million workers. "When the floor is leveled up, the ceiling goes up some, too," he declared.

Johnson said that prosperity could never be satisfactory or permanent until every willing worker had a steady, year-'round job at a decent wage. He dismissed the plea that a minimum wage would become a maximum wage as a "mere slogan." "All the evidence points the opposite way," he said.

Assistant Attorney General Jackson was the first witness before the joint committee. In a clear, well-documented, closely-reasoned statement Jackson showed that the pending bill on wages and hours is not only in accord with the Constitution but is supported by a long line of decisions of the Supreme Court—with one big exception. Then he dealt with that exception:

"The power of Congress to enact a bill is clear under the decisions, both old and recent, except for the denial by the Supreme Court in the child labor case of the most simple and clear of all these (judicial) theories. In 1918, by a 5 to 4 vote, the Supreme Court in Hammer vs. Dagenhart, 247 U. S. 251, held invalid an act of Congress prohibiting interstate transportation of goods manufactured in violation of certain child labor standards. . . .

Decision by Bare Majority

"The child labor decision was promulgated by a bare majority of the justices. They were Chief Justice White and Justices Van Devanter, Pitney, McReynolds and Day, who wrote the prevailing opinion. A ringing dissent was written by Justice Holmes and supported by Justices McKenna, Brandeis and Clark, who could not be regarded as a minority in prestige.

"Legal scholarship received the decision with indignation and derision which time has not softened."

Jackson quoted from Thomas Reed Powell and other legal authorities to back this last sentence, and then went on:

"We owe it to our times to challenge the perversion of our Constitution injected into our law by the child labor decision. This bill would challenge it. We should give the courts a chance to remove this blemish from our judicial history.

"The doctrine of the majority in the child labor case belongs to the same dark era in legal thought as the decision holding that the minimum wage law was unconstitutional. (Adkins vs. Children's Hospital.)"

Bitter Foe of Labor Ends Fight on Union

The Bradley Lumber Company of Warren, Ark., bitter enemy of unionism, has finally admitted defeat by signing an agreement taking back seventy-six men discharged for union activity, paying them back wages for their lost time, and stopping its effort to prevent organization of its employees.

Under the terms of the agreement the company will pay $15,000 to the seventy-six union employees in compensation for wages lost during the period of their discharges; it will offer these seventy-six employees immediate reinstatement to their former jobs; it will post notices, approved by the National Labor Relations Board, stating that it will not discriminate against any employee for joining any labor organization of their choice; and in addition the company consents that the N. L. R. B. shall conduct within sixty days from June 7 an election to determine the sole collective bargaining agency for the hourly-rate employees in the company plant.

LOS ANGELES FURNITURE WORKERS

Furniture Workers' Union No. 1561 of Los Angeles, Calif., announces the signing of a union shop agreement with the Ace Furniture Manufacturning Company, which employs fifty-five men. This is the fourth union shop agreement recently negotiated by the Los Angeles Furniture Workers' Union, which now has thirty-two union contracts. It is claimed this is the best showing made by any furniture union in the United States.

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Anent the contributions to the original fund for the building of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, O. P. Weakley of the "Call-Bulletin" Chapel writes as follows to the conductor of this column:

"You may add my name to the list of those who contributed 1000 ems to establish the Home. It was while I was working on the Kansas City 'Times' that on each recurring anniversary of the birthday of Anthony J. Drexel the members of the union made their contribution. As I recall it, those members of the I. T. U. east of the Mississippi River paid into the Childs fund and those west of the river to the Drexel fund. This procedure was followed for a number of years. I am glad to see there are quite a number of the original contributors still among us." Mr. Weakley's continuous membership in the union exceeds fifty years.

During your summer vacation you may have opportunity to contact various persons not familiar with the unfair attitude of the Curtis publications toward union labor. The opportunity should not be overlooked to further spread the news on this subject with reference to these magazines—the "Ladies' Home Journal," the "Saturday Evening Post" and the "Country Gentleman."

Just before leaving San Francisco on a world tour a month ago Frank S. Carmona, at one time foreman of the composing room of the "'Bulletin," which merged with the "Call-Post" in August, 1929, presented the union with a unique and most interesting curio. It is a Filipino composing stick, or componerdo. The stick, which is non-adjustable and of extremely shallow depth, is chiseled out of a strip of wood resembling bamboo. It, like many of its style, was commonly used by the Filipinos in both job and newspaper work. It is cut to the widest measure, approximately 26 ems, and when a narrower width is needed quads of various sizes are placed in it to get the measure desired. When a line is justified it is lifted out and placed on a galley. This operation continues until a take is completed or a job finished. Sticks of this style were used extensively by the Filipinos prior to the occupation of Manila by the American army in 1898. Thanks for your contribution to the union's collection of curios, Mr. Carmona.

Another contribution to the union's rather extensive array of curios and mementoes is appreciated. It is a red silk badge with black lettering, worn by visitors to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition on I. T. U. Day, August 5, 1915, and comes into possession of the union through the courtesy of George M. Hearst of the "Examiner" Chapel.

How about those non-label price bulletins and "broadsides" from markets in the Richmond district? Are you "on the job" to register protest with the owners of the markets? And don't neglect to continue returning such printing to the label committee at headquarters—likewise any other non-label matter. And spend that union-earned money with store owners who patronize union printing offices, evidenced by the use of the union label.

Joseph J. Dirks, operator employed on the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" for perhaps forty years, and well known in the I. T. U. through writings in the "Typographical Journal" and personal correspondence, recently passed away in that city.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. F. C.

So that it may be recorded for posterity (whatever that is) let it be said in this highly esteemed journal that the ceiling of this chapel has had its thick coat of dust removed and the floor has been oiled.

Wedding bells will ring shortly for a couple of proud dads of this chapel, for it is understood that the daughters of Jack Adams and Bob Waterson are soon to be married. Congratulations to the families of these brides-to-be and to the happy couples.

E. W. Beedle, reported sick last week, is on the mend and it is understood he will return to work soon.

Frank DeJarnatt, Jr., son of Operator DeJarnatt, has pulled his slip as an office boy to follow the life of a sailor. He expects to get a berth on a ship soon and then he is on his way for a captain's position.

Kinsey Thomas, machinist, suffered from a severe stomach ailment early in the week, necessitating a layoff from his "sit."

Postcard received from Tommy Turner, our touring copycutter, shows that he is in New York City.

You fellows having friends who are new in the labor movement can do some fine missionary work promoting the union label, especially the Allied Printing Trades label, by impressing its value on printed matter to union printers and employers of union men in the printing business.

INCREASE FOR BUILDING TRADES

The Colorado Industrial Commission has unanimously approved the seven-hour day and the five-day week in the building trades. Through negotiations in some instances and arbitration in others, wages for various crafts in that industry in Denver now range from 71 2/5 cents for laborers to $1.50 an hour for bricklayers, tile setters and shovel operators.

OFFICE EMPLOYEES' UNION

The newly formed Insurance, Bank and General Office Employees' Union held another mass meeting at the Scottish Rite Auditorium last night. George E. Davis, prominent attorney, spoke on the Wagner Labor Act, and Miss Jennie Matyas, international organizer and educational director of the I. L. G. W., addressed the meeting on "Company Unions." Supported 100 per cent by the entire organized labor movement of San Francisco, and sponsored by the San Francisco Labor Council, this union will emphatically win improved wages, hours and working conditions for the thousands of "white collar" workers in this city.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Several eminent mailer statesmen, through the columns of the "Typographical Journal" and elsewhere, have indulged in laudatory mention of themselves relative to organization work in the City of "Brotherly Love"—Philadelphia, Pa. Relative to wage scales, a member of the Philadelphia union writes:

"Well, we here in No. 14 have a large membership, around 200. The different offices pay different scales: 'Daily News' $39 per week, eight hours (members to buy stock in publication); 'Record,' $33 per week, eight hours; 'Inquirer,' $32 per week, eight hours; 'Evening Ledger,' $25 per week, any number of hours. There is an association of 'inserters' or 'stuffers' of about one hundred members not affiliated with the union."

The mailers of Dayton, Ohio, were granted a charter May 7, 1937, and they are about to negotiate a contract. The Dayton union has but one international affiliation, the I. T. U.

Inlandboatmen's Union on Record Favoring Affiliation With C. I. O.

The Committee for Industrial Organization scored its first victory in a drive for domination of organized labor on the Pacific Coast in Portland on Monday last, when the executive committee of the Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific went on record favoring affiliation with the C. I. O.

TO VOTE ON CEMETERY REMOVAL

The Laurel Hill Cemetery removal ordinance will be voted on by the people in November, it was indicated this week when a referendum petition signed by more than 10,000 voters was received from Registrar Collins by the Board of Supervisors.

Newspaper Guild Meets

The fourth annual convention of the American Newspaper Guild, national union of editorial workers on newspapers in forty states, opened in St. Louis, Mo., on Monday last. One hundred and fifty newspaper men and women attended.

Addresses of welcome by Thomas B. Sherman, president of the St. Louis Guild; Joseph P. Clark, president of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Council, and John Doherty, chairman of the C. I. O. Joint Council of St. Louis, featured the opening session.

Heywood Broun, Guild president, said discussion of a report of the Guild's international board, containing recommendations on matters of policy, probably would be deferred to enable completion of organization details. The report includes a proposal that the Guild, now a part of the American Federation of Labor, affiliate with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

In accordance with C. I. O. principles of industrial unionism, the board's report also recommended amendment of the Guild's constitution to open its membership to newspaper business office, advertising and circulation employees. The board said the A. F. of L. had held organization of such workers was not within the Guild's jurisdiction.

At Tuesday's session the convention voted, 118½ to 18½, to affiliate with the Committee for Industrian Organization.

As a preliminary to application for formal C. I. O. affiliation the delegates voted to open membership in the Guild, heretofore restricted to editorial department employees, to "business, circulation, advertising and other unorganized newspaper workers."

There is nothing so strong or safe in an emergency of life as the simple truth. — Charles Dickens.

New Vocational School Named Samuel Gompers

In honor of the man who for forty-two years led the forces of organized labor in America as president of the American Federation of Labor, the name of the new school building now nearing completion on Bartlett street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, will be the Samuel Gompers Vocational School.

At a meeting of the Board of Education this week the name of labor's venerated leader was suggested by Commissioner Charles A. Derry, seconded by Commissioner Philip L. Bush, and unanimously adopted.

The new school building is being erected to supplant the ancient Agassiz School, formerly known as the Humboldt School, and will be devoted to classes in vocational training. It is situated in the heart of the Mission district, where a large proportion of the residents are organized workers, and therefore the name is generally looked upon as peculiarly fitting.

Samuel Gompers, in whose honor the school was named, was born in London in 1850, and came to the United States in 1863. He learned the trade of cigarmaking, and early took part in the organization of workers. He was one of the founders of the American Federation of Labor and editor of the "American Federationist." In 1882 he became the president of the Federation, and was re-elected to the position each year up to the time of his death, with one exception. He became a powerful force in the world of labor. On the entrance of the United States into the great war he was selected one of the six members of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense. He gave himself enthusiastically and successfully to the healing of differences between capital and labor, so as to insure a successful prosecution of the war. It was due largely to him that industrial peace was maintained while the country was at war. He declined to meet the Germans who invited him to attend a conference of the German Federation of Trade Unions to discuss peace. Instead he visited Great Britain and other allied countries, meeting the representatives of labor and inspiring them with his own ardor and discouraging attempts to dicker with the enemy. He was taken ill while attending a joint meeting of the American and Mexican labor federations in Mexico City, and died at San Antonio, Texas, December 13, 1924, at the age of 74.

Molders Will Hold Annual Picnic At Neptune Beach, Sunday, June 20

The Molders' Union cordially invites all union men and women and their friends to attend its sixty-fifth annual picnic, which will be held at Neptune Beach, Alameda, on Sunday, June 20.

A baseball game will be played between teams from the Boilermakers' and Molders' unions. A feature of the game will be the umpiring by John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council. There will be races, games and contests for all. Special entertainment features have been planned for the children. Everything will be done to make them happy. Cash and appropriate prizes will be presented to the winners. Dancing will continue all day. Vic Navarrett's popular orchestra will furnish the music.

In addition to all the entertainment features of a first class picnic, you and your family can enjoy the variety of entertainment offered by a modern amusement park without additional cost. Regular admission tickets include coupons which entitle the holders to rides and admissions to the various Neptune Beach entertainment features.

Trains will run direct to the park entrance, and for those who go by auto there is plenty of free parking space. The admission is 40 cents and children will be admitted free.

Appeal for Funds

Following is a copy of a circular letter issued to all international and national unions, state federations of labor, central labor bodies and local unions by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor:

"The Tom Mooney habeas corpus petition will shortly be submitted to the Supreme Court of California for decision. It is universally conceded that this court, which has bitterly opposed doing justice in the Mooney case for the past twenty years, will deny Mooney's petition.

"The case then will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. We firmly expect that the nation's highest court will right this grievous wrong and set Tom Mooney free before the year is out.

"The defense is desperately in need of money to meet the mounting expenses of the present action in the California Supreme Court and to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. Without an enthusiastic and generous response to this appeal for funds the activities of Mooney's counsel, who are working without fee, will be sorely crippled, if not made impossible. The money we are asking is to defray the costs of briefs, transcripts, records, stenographic assistance and similar expenses.

"We call upon the organized labor movement of America to whom Mooney has become a symbol, to do its share by responding generously and immediately to this urgent appeal for financial aid. All funds should be sent to the San Francisco Labor Council, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco.

"The eyes of the world are on the Mooney case. Recently the California Assembly, representing the preponderant sentiment of the people of California, voted overwhelmingly to grant Tom Mooney a legislative pardon. This measure was blocked in the Senate. Now the fight for Mooney's freedom turns once again to the courts.

"We need your help. Please send your contributions at once."

NOR ANY BUGGY WHIPS

Greengrocer—Any horseradish, madam? Young Bride—No, thank you. We have a car.—Ex.

Benefit Baseball Game To Aid Strikers' Cause

The executive committee of the striking hotel workers announces a huge benefit for the hotel workers to be given at Seals' Stadium on Monday, June 21, at 8 p. m. Through the kindness of Charles H. Graham, president of the San Francisco Baseball Club, the mammoth Seals' Stadium has been turned over to us on that evening, a courtesy that is sincerely appreciated and will not be forgotten.

The price of admission will be 25 cents, and all funds will be collected by—and only by—the executive board of the strike committee, insuring that all funds will go to the fund.

It is the desire of our committee to make this affair a demonstration that will attract statewide attention to the fact that the public in general is solidly behind the efforts of organized labor to gain decent hours, wages and working conditions. The strike having resolved itself into a struggle between capital and labor, it is our desire to give the public a real picture of its status, and thus we will acquaint about all of San Francisco with the fact that all organized labor is behind the strikers.

The teams are to play without compensation. If any of you are in a position to gain the donation of some cup or trophy it will be appreciated, but it isn't necessary. We do ask that you purchase tickets and bring out the family, as a pleasant evening of talented sport will be your reward, in addition to helping the workers.

Again assuring you that the strike committee will handle all ticket sales and funds collected and that my only part will be handling the paying end and assisting in the promotion,

Very truly yours,
CHARLES F. GERUGHTY, Local 30.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS RECOVER

Secretary John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council returned to his office duties last week, and on Friday night was again at his desk. He remained throughout the strenuous session of the evening and carried on with his usual efficiency and interest in the welfare of the Council. His friends are gratified at the early recovery indicated, following his very serious illness of the past several weeks which had required hospital treatment. Sergeant-at-Arms Patrick O'Brien is also again in his accustomed place and receiving the greetings of the Council delegates.

San Francisco
JOINT COUNCIL
of
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SECRETARY - - WM. A. CONNOLLY
Office, 103 Labor Temple
Tel. UNderhill 7797
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William W. Hansen - - - - - - - Manager
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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, June 4, 1937

Called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Alaska Cannery Workers, George Woolf vice Paul Lyons; Automobile Salesmen 1067, Frank Welch; Bargemen, William Erickson vice E. O'Donald; Blacksmiths and Helpers, Kenneth Gates; Bricklayers, Thomas Hopper, Edward L. Nolan, J. S. Mezza; Butchers 115, Frank Stahl, W. G. Smith; Sausage Makers, Mike Riegg vice Gene Langst; Cigar and Liquor Clerks, George Johns vice Sidney Keyles; Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees 66, Clarence Hessler vice Harold Manning; Elevator Operators and Starters 117, Bert Smith, additional delegate; Fur Workers 79, Gordon Stein vice Sam Freeman; Garage Employees, Ed Worack; United Garment Workers 131, Kathryn Granvillee, Lillian Rogers, Elizabeth Poysell; Ice Wagon Drivers, Jack Kenna vice W. H. Allen; Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders, R. J. Fitzgerald, H. C. Harvey, E. Barish and E. W. Wertz, vice J. O'Neil, J. E. Ferguson, J. D. Follette and J. A. McLaren; Molders 164, J. J. Gibson vice Frank Brown; Newspaper Advertising and Employees' Guild 20645, Robert Drysdale, Ralph Bruenn; Stove Mounters 62, R. Smith vice Dabru; Street and Electric Railway Employees 518, A. J. Wall, W. McRobbie vice L. Callaghan, W. Carlisle; Teamsters 85, Joseph J. Deviny vice John Connolly; Technical Engineers, D. P. Haggerty. Delegates seated.

Communications—Asphalt Pavers No. 84, stating they have amalgamated with Laborers' international and will hereafter be known as Asphalt Workers, Pavers and Rammermen, Local No. 1038.

Filed—Clerk Dunnigan, Board of Supervisors, stating that there are available for distribution Codification of Building Industry. California Horse Racing Board, 215 Market street, stating that no application has been filed with the board for a permit to hold a race meeting in Contra Costa County.

Referred to Executive Committee—Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304, wage scale and agreement. Plumbers No. 442, wage scale and agreement. Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1071, application for boycott against Glidden Co., ship scalers; donation of $15 to hotel strikers. William Green, telegram stating that Plumbers' Union of this city has negotiated agreement with plumbing supply houses and plumbing, heating and piping wholesale association, and that all unions are requested to cease picketing such houses.

Resolution—Presented by International Longshoremen's Association, Local 38-79, containing eight Whereases and four Resolves, criticizing the American Federation of Labor. The four resolves read as follows: (1) That San Francisco Labor Council goes on record as protesting and refusing to support the actions of President William Green and the executive council of the A. F. of L. in expelling the two I. L. A. locals (warehousemen) from the central labor bodies of Seattle and Portland. (2) That the San Francisco Labor Council officially goes on record, now, that any mandate of President William Green and the A. F. of L. demanding the expulsion of I. L. A. locals from the San Francisco Labor Council because of their efforts to organize warehousemen locals will not be observed by this Council. (3) That the San Francisco Labor Council further officially declares its refusal to observe the mandates of William Green in ordering expulsion of C. I. O. unions and unions sympathetic or acting in support of the C. I. O. program from this Council. (4) That in accordance with the constitution of the San Francisco Labor Council, the Council order a referendum vote of all unions affiliated with the Council on this matter and so democratically determine the sentiments of the membership at large in regard to such expulsion. Added to this resolution was the following procedural further resolve: That this resolution be acted upon on the floor of the Labor Council without being referred to the executive committee of the Council, because of the time element involved and the urgent necessity of taking immediate steps to prevent further disunity and dissension in the organized labor movement.

Moved by Delegate Kidwell, that a committee of fifteen members be appointed by the chair to deal with this matter and report back two weeks from tonight. Amendment, by Delegate McLaughlin, that the resolution be filed. Ruled by the chair that the amendment was out of order. Appeal from the decision of the chair was taken; roll call demanded by necessary delegates. After the tellers had proceeded with taking fifty votes in favor of sustaining the chair and 146 votes to overrule the chair, the chair requested that the roll call be discontniued and the chair acknowledged itself overruled.

Motion thereupon made that the Council go into Committee of the Whole. Motion carried. Chair thereupon appointed Delegate E. J. Dillon chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

Motion then made by Delegate Bridges that the resolution be adopted. Amendment made by Delegate John F. Shelley, that the first, second and third Resolves be stricken out and the Resolve on referendum be amended to read that the Committee of the Whole recommend that the chairman of the Labor Council appoint a committee to formulate for the Council a policy for taking a referendum vote on the question of expulsion of any union affiliated with this Council. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole ruled the amendment out of order.

Debate on the resolution ensued and continued to a late hour, and it becoming evident that the Committee of the Whole was unable to frame any suitable amendment and was unwilling to come to a vote, it became evident that the Council chairman was within his rights as chairman to dissolve the Committee of the Whole. Accordingly Chairman Shelley declared the Committee of the Whole at an end and that the Council was again in the possession of the original motion and amendment that were first made. Amendment to file then being again in order, a roll-call vote was ordered, and the yeas and nays taken by a call of the roll. The result of the roll-call vote was 222 votes in favor of the amendment to file and 114 votes against. Chair announced the motion carried. On declaration of this result, it was moved, seconded and carried that the Council adjourn.

Council adjourned at 2:05 a. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

The Charter of Economic Freedom bears the union label.

Baseball Game for Strikers' Benefit

All Americans love a baseball game. When an exhibition of the national pastime is played for the benefit of those who are making a sacrifice in behalf of the cause of labor, the appeal is doubled. The patrons enjoy a grand sport and at the same time do their bit to further labor's cause.

The management of the Seals' Stadium and the players of the San Francisco Baseball Club have combined to donate their grounds and services for a huge benefit for the thousands of hotel workers now on strike.

This generous gesture should be appreciated by the organized workers of San Francisco to the extent of filling the huge stadium to its capacity. Bring your wives, your sweethearts, your uncles and your cousins and your aunts to the great benefit ball game to be held in the Seals' Stadium on Monday evening, June 21; enjoy the game and also enjoy the satisfaction of having contributed your mite and your presence to the cause of the strikers—who, after all, are fighting your battle as well as their own.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
California Packing Corporation.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Shell Oil Company.
Standard Oil Company.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

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Urgent Strike Appeal

To Each Affiliated Union.

Greetings: The San Francisco labor movement is at the present time engaged in a strike of the culinary crafts against sixteen major hotels in this city. This strike has been in effect since May 1 and the employers are taking a very stubborn and determined stand against the unions involved.

There are over four thousand people on the street as a result of this strike, all of whom were receiving extremely low wages and find themselves now in need of aid and support from all trade unionists of San Francisco.

The unions involved made a formal application to the San Francisco Labor Council for financial assistance and, in conformity with the constitution of the Council, recommendation was made and unanimously adopted that each affiliated union be asked to assess itself and collect a sum equal to 25 cents a member per week, which amount is to be forwarded to the office of the Council each Tuesday for the duration of the strike.

You are earnestly requested to immediately commence contributions to this fund so that the strikers may be taken care of and the strike made effective. All moneys collected should be sent to the office of the Labor Council, care of the Strike Finance Committee. All funds collected will be disbursed by this committee on a proportional basis, and in the event of a settlement of the strike any amount remaining in the hands of the committee will be returned to the unions affiliated in proportion to their contributions.

Again asking your immediate co-operation in this matter and stressing the importance of winning this fight, we remain, fraternally,

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.
John F. Shelley, President.
John A. O'Connell, Secretary.

Federal Government Sets Example In Employing Elderly Workers

The United States government is preparing to set industry an example in the matter of employing older workers, says a Washington dispatch.

The Civil Service Commission, at the behest of department heads, has been setting age limits for applicants as low as those of private employers. Recently Representative John J. Cochran of Missouri protested. The commission has informed him that it will do better in the future.

The commission has advanced age limits to 48 and 53 years in examinations to be held soon. It promises it will study thoroughly the whole matter of age limits. Writing to Representative Cochran, President Harry B. Mitchell of the commission said:

"I know you appreciate the difficulties which the commission is experiencing. When announcements of examinations are in preparation, appointing agencies invariably insist that the maximum age limits be kept down."

Ladies' Garment Workers Renew Allegiance to Lewis' C. I. O. Group

Expressing hearty approval of the action of the general executive board in helping to initiate the Committee for Industrial Organization and affiliating with it, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union passed a resolution at its recent Atlantic City convention recommending continued support and financial assistance.

"In thus joining the C. I. O., the G. E. B. gave logical expression to the past history and the present life of our union," the declaration stated.

Asserting that the I. L. G. W. had always stood for industrial unionism and had proved an outstanding "example of the wisdom and necessity for having one union in an industry so that there may be no conflicts of jurisdiction, no confusions of counsel and no dissipation of energies," the resolution expressed unquestioned confidence in the value in mass production industries of organization on an industrial union basis.

Woodworkers to Hold Referendum On Affiliation With Lewis Group

Another large labor group which is meeting in Portland, Ore., this week is the Federation of Woodworkers, numbering 100,000 members, assembled for its annual convention.

Delegates read in a newspaper interview a prediction from Harold Pritchett, Vancouver, B. C., president, that it would bolt the A. F. of L. He indicated, however, that this action would not be taken immediately, but would be proposed at a general convention later in Tacoma.

The executive board of the Federation voted Tuesday, 40 to 8, to submit to a referendum vote the proposal that the Federation affiliate with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Cigar Stores Strike

A strike of members of the Cigar and Liquor Clerks' Union inaugurated last Saturday against the United Cigar Stores has resulted in the picketing of the twenty-six stores of that company.

The union is demanding an eight-hour day and minimums of $26.50 a week for clerks and $32.50 for managers. The company's final offer was a 10 per cent wage increase for a forty-eight hour week, or a 15 per cent increase for a fifty-four hour week over the present basic scale of $21.20 for clerks and $24 for managers.

Warehousemen were expected to decide this week whether or not they would aid the Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks' Union in their dispute with the company.

Old-Age Benefits

J. B. Cress, field representative of the Social Security Board bureau of old-age benefits, has sent out a circular letter to all unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council, in which he says:

"The federal old-age benefits provisions (Title II) of the Social Security Act became operative on January 1, 1937. Under these provisions lump-sum benefits are now payable to covered workers reaching age 65 or to the estates of those who die after January 1, 1937. Monthly federal old-age retirement annuities, however, are not payable until 1942.

"Lump-sum payments are equal to 3½ per cent of taxable wages earned in included employment between December 31, 1936, and the sixty-fifth birthday or death of a worker. Receipt of a lump-sum payment by a worker who has attained age 65 does not necessitate retirement from his regular employment.

"Should a worker who has attained age 65 desire to file a claim under Title II of the act he may apply in person to this office or, if more convenient, a letter will bring the proper forms and instructions.

"Should a widow, child, grandchild or parent of a deceased worker desire to file, the letter to us should include the following information: The account number of the deceased, the name or names and addresses of employers, the name and address of the undertaker, and as to whether or not there is a will.

"Our address is 402 Humboldt Bank building, San Francisco; phone DOuglas 4894."

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Longshoremen's Notes

By B. HALLING

At the membership meeting Tuesday night ten new members were elected to the executive board because quite a few had dropped out or had not attended the meetings. It is very essential that the board meet every Wednesday to keep up with the business of the local. A relief dispatcher, Ed English, was also elected from the floor to assist in the hiring hall for ten weeks while the boys are taking their hard-earned vacations.

Stewards should be sure to check the clearance cards of all men in the gang, and all extra men. A number of men working have not yet received their clearance cards. In accordance with the membership ruling these men should not be working. The investigation committee is meeting in the I. L. A. hall every day up to and including Saturday, June 12. Anyone not having a clearance card by that time will be knocked off the job until such time as the membership sees fit to take his case up. Please remember to check the visitors' permits. The visitors are supposed to have a new permit every month, so if you find anyone without the right kind of a permit, send him back to the hall. All permit men having clearance cards from other maritime unions should get in touch with the I. L. A. office and have their clearance cards recorded.

The balloting on the district officials and the two proposals is to take place next week, June 16, 17, 18 and 19, from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. The two proposals on the ballot are: (a) Are you in favor of a 50-cent per member assessment to be levied on the membership of District 38 for the carrying on of organizational activities? (b) Are you in favor of raising the district per capita from 10 cents to 20 cents to enable the district to take care of the expenses for additional organizers?

"BLIND ALLEY" AT ALCAZAR

Psychiatrists and lawyers have been known to declare that crooks have no imagination and low reasoning powers. But the author of "Blind Alley," James Warwick, thinks differently. He thinks they have imagination and reasoning powers, but are afraid to make use of them. On this hypothesis, Warwick has written the play which was unveiled for the first time in San Francisco Alcazar last week as a Federal Theater production. Perhaps the reason the gentry above named have come to their conclusion, says Warwick in effect, is that they haven't come in close enough contact with crooks to find out. Professor Shelby, in "Blind Alley," did. Gangsters, in fact, took possession of his house and family one evening, awaiting a getaway, and the college psychology professor made the most of his opportunity. He proved himself a real psychologist; in fact, so real that he finished up by causing the crook to—but there, go and see for yourself.

GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE SETTLED

Differences between the International Garment Workers' Union and the Spirella Company Western, Inc., of Emeryville have been "settled in satisfaction to everyone concerned," Tom Jones Meek, plant manager, announced Monday. Terms of an agreement included time and a half for overtime, a 15 per cent increase in pay, forty-hour week, with the union representing all factory workers for collective bargaining purposes.

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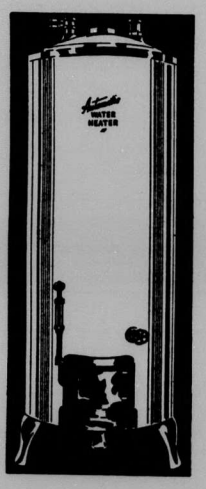
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